BUSINESS NOTICES.

(Shakeper,) seek Knox's, No. 128 Fulton at, and mend your condition by specifing with him four delarms, for even at that economical price, he will formish you with a hat of the finest quality and most admirable make. His establisment is at No. 128 Fulton 4.

Children's Fare

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles, Children's Fan-Hats, Caps, &c., of the roost approved styles, are now ready and for by RAPPERTY & LEASE, No. 37 Chatham-st., and corner Chatham of Pentland.

OPENING DAY.-Invitation is politely tendered to La-OPENING DAY.—Invitation is ponted; of the same of recreation, to visit our store. Actor House, Brondway, where extensive alterations, recently completed, afford every facility for displaying the various articles on sets in their appropriate season. Baving classified the departitudes on sets in their appropriate season, Baving classified the departitudes on sets in their appropriate season. Baving alternative continuing opening in Exed for Thursday, 14th day of April; on which ocspiring opening in Exed for Thursday, 14th day of April; on which ocspiring opening in Exed for Thursday, 14th day of April; on which ocspiring opening in Exed for Thursday, 14th day of April; on which ocspiring opening in Exed for Thursday, 18th and Infants (Caps of cloth, etc.), 18th and 18t

MEALIO'S SPRING HATS.—Every gentleman who wishes to make a good appearance in Broadway this season should secure a to make a good appearance in the market that can compare with them for beauty and elegator. Mulaifo's establishment is at No. 415

Broadway, colner of Canalast.

A WELLESTABLISHED FACT—That by expending \$4 at Knox & Janes's "Freecott" Hat Store, corner of Broadway and at Knox & Janes's "Freecott" Hat Store, corner of Broadway and Springest, you can presure a Hat that is the realization of heavily, the Springest, you can presure a Hat that is the realization of heavily, the springest, you can be no plus airra of durability, at the very triacure of clevance, and the ne plus airra of durability, at the very triacure of clevance, and the ne plus airra of durability at the very triacure of only \$4. A visit to their superb establishment will contribe you of the truth of this

vince yee of the right of this

POPULAR ERROR REFUTED—Some persons think it

POPULAR ERROR REFUTED—Some persons think it

Popular Error Refuter of the received t

BAYADERE KOBES - S. B. CHITTENDEN BROTHER &

Country. No. 73 Breadway.

Country. No. 73 Breadway.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE, WHO SHALL DECIDE?—

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE, WHO SHALL DECIDE?—

Those members of the Medical Faculty of New-York, who have experithose on members of the Medical Faculty of New York, who have experithose on the Shall Shal

Spring Business-coats, Spring Over-coats, Spring acks, Spring Frocks, Spring Syets, Spring Frocks, Spring From Spring Frocks, Spring From Spring Frocks, Spring From Spring CROWDS COSTINUALLY FLOW INTO UNION HALL-The great Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassurata—sure of obtaining what they centre. Crowds flow out of the same popular establishment satisfied that they are well swited at the cheapest rates erer named in New York.

SELLING OFF IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVING .- The SELLING OFF IN CONSISTING in part of Curtain matemelacribers offer their estices, consisting in part of Curtain matemelacribers offer their estices, and Muslin Curtains. Window Shades
and Cornices. Taxels, with every article in the Upholstery line,
and Cornices. Taxels, with every article to the Upholstery line,
will below out.

Persons shout purchasing will do well to call, as they
below out.

Persons shout purchasing the above Goods as low
will seldom have an opportunity of purchasing the above Goods as low
will seldom have an opportunity of purchasing the above Goods as low
as they are now offered.

A.M. & R. Davies, Upholsterers, No. 200 Bawery.

Great exhibition of Fashionable Spring Mourning ta, of every variety, are now ready for inspection and sale at Darractonew & Weed's new storming store, No. 301 broadway.

To One of the most popular tradesm: n in New-York—
eservedly so—is Jons Greason, of No. 201 Greenwich-st. His branch
of business is peculiar, involving the importation of Paper Hangings,
of Cloths, Window Stades, Cornices, Bands, Tassels, Cords, Brasses,
and other House Farnishing luxuries, or perhaps we should say necess
arise. Mr. Greason's wares are unmistakenbly excellent, and, what
is more to the purpose, are extremely cheap. Do not fail to "make a
pote of this"

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AT REDUCED PRICES .-The best assortment in the city at KELTY & The fire at Windsor Castle, in England, shed an

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES .- W. O. JENKS, of No.

Tremendous bargains in English Imperial Three-SPLENDID CARPETING FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—

SITH & LCUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., are now receiving in store, ser late strivals, a large stock of velvet, tapestry. Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to it e recent advances in prices, they are enabled so ofer at very great inducements.

Er English Floor Oil Cloths, eight yards wide; gor-

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST .- E. A. Presson & Co. call the attention of their friends to the stock of new and elegant Cerpetings just received from the most celebrated manufactories, bought before the late advance in prices, and for sale full 15 per cent less than those purchasing at the present lates.

Crystal Palace Carpets at Hiram Anderson's cight specious sales rooms, No. 99 Bowery. Magnificent new styles of English, Mosaic, Royal Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels and Imperial Three-ply Carpeting, imported expressly for exhibition at the New-Tork Crystal Palace. 2.080 Building Lots and 80 Farms, worth over

\$13,000 to be distributed among 600 subscribers on the 30th of April, 1853. Each subscriber, for \$15, will receive a warrantee deed for four lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a Farm, from two to twenty acres.

The village of Rosevule, where these lots are located, is only a short distance south of the celebrated Lake Ronkoukoms, the beauty and

remantic appearance of which are praised by all who visit it. remantic appearance of which are praised by all who visit. Here may already be seen the best evidence that can be desired that Rosewale, Lakeland and Hermanville will shortly become choice places on Long Island, long known as the most healthy part of America. No fever or ague ever prevails. A mild and invigorating climate, and a gentle breeze from the Atlantic is almost constantly wasted over this gentle breeze from the Atlantic is almost constantly wasted over this delightful spot. For a share, apply immediately to CHARLES WOOD No. 202 Broadway

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and publishing Chitten Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York. W. H. McDonald's Commercial Newspaper

vertising House, No. 162 Nassaust, cor. of Ann. The very bea ling papers, from all parts of United States and Canadas; lowest es and fullest authority of the publishers. Information freely given and examine my facilities. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.-By Anthony

J. Bleecker-Office, No. 7 Brondest, corner of Wall-st. TRURSDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange.—Nassan and Boekman-stz.—The two valuable Houses, with stores and lots of ground, situated on the south-easterly corner of Nassan and Beekman-sts, and the Nassan and Beekman-sts, and the Nassan and Beekman-sts, and feet 3 inches front by from 45 to 46 feet in depth. CANAL-ST. HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.-Large

Stock new Goods, low prices. Hardware, Cullery, Plated, Britannia, Tin and Wood Ware, fine Sallor Baskets, French Fancy Bassets, Brubes, Feather Dusters, Bird-Cages, Step-Ladders, Meat-Sales, and every article in Housekeeping or cleaning, at Simrson & Co.s' new Store, No. 26 Canal st.

GEBERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY .- Assets on Mortimer Living

Mortines
ston,
Joseph W. Alsop, Jr.
Robert L. Taylor,
F. A. Delamo,
Nathl. D. Carlile,
Wm. H. Macy,
Ramssy Crooks,
Wm. Barnewall,
B. F. Dawson,
G. H. Koop,
Paradent. ALFRED ORDEN, President. HENRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President. Notice.-After 1st of May we will close our store at

whose object it may be to obtain a knowledge of bookkeeping, writing, the advertisement of Mr. Fosting. We have in our midst scores of young men who would find it greatly to their advantage to acquire the best possible system of keeping books, and Mr. Fosting, (whose reputation stands quite as high in England as it does in this country,) is the man best calculated to afford them thorough instruction. We shall take an early opportunity of making our readers better acquainted with Mr. F.'s claims as a teacher. In the meantime, call at his rooms, No. 387 Broadway, for a prospectus. We commend to the special attention of those Mr. Goldsmith hopes there is no mistake and

will be no disappointment relative to his present \$5 term, at No. 239 Broadway. It closes finally April 30th. Moreover, it is the end of his Class teaching. Ample time will be given to class scholars to complete their lessons, but no more will be received after the day specified. THE JOURNEYMEN SCALE Co .- No Scales manufac-HAIR DYE AND HAIR PRESERVATIVE .- CRISTADORO. in offering to the public these two valuable preparations, guarantees that in no issuance whatever there shall be a failure; the Dye changing instantly the most unseemly hair to a natural brown or black, and the Preservative in glossing, silkening and invigorating its roots and filsments. Both sold and the Dye privately applied at CASTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House. For sale also by druggists in city and country.

The New York Custom House is supposed to

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding. ds. &c., would do well to call at M. Williams's old estal mercooms, No. 150 Chathamat., cor. of Mulberry-st., where ma recross, No. 150 Chathamat., cor. of Mulberry-st., where ma the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the

Lyon's KATHAIRON.—This invaluable article, for erad-LYON'S NATHARIOS.

cating Dandruff, Carling, beautifying and preserving the Hair, is said
by all to be the best ever discovered. We should think the ladies
by all try it, certainly. Price 25 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. Barnes, No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.

FAIRBANKS'S PLATFORM SCALES-Long known,

To Lyon the Royal Commission in Britain,

A model have sent, and a letter have written.

These honors have been paid Lyon's Magnetic Powder for the destruction of insects, exhibited at the World's Fair. Call and see the trine and certificate at the Depot for the Magnetic Powder and Phils for externanating insects rats, and mice, No. 424 Broadway. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.'s Advertising Agency

No. 122 Nassaust., presents to Business Men unrivaled facilities for advertising in all sections for the Union, Canadas and England, at the Publishers Iowest rates. From responsible parties, no pay required until V. B. PALMER'S Advertising Agency, Tribune

oss presents a convenient and complete opportunity for pub-advertisements in any number of the best and most widely cir-newspapers of the different cities and towns throughout the States and British Provinces at the publishers lowest rates, a least possible trouble to advertisers, and with the greatest

Wisconsin.—A correspondent suggests the nomina-nof Hon. E. D. Holton, of Milwankee, as the next ingendent candidate for Governor, Hon. Leonard J.

Leona

New-Dork Daily Cribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1853.

Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the publication office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 12½ cents a week, payable to the carrier.

The Tribune is served in Philadelphia daily by carriers, at 65 cents per month. Subscriptions received at the Agency, by W. B. Zierer, No. 44 South Third-st., below Chesnut. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. annot undertake to return rejected Communica-

The Board of Aldermen did no business last night beyond passing the usual resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Vice-President. The resolutions are to be forwarded to Mr. King's relatives.

The latest advices from Rio Grande state, that the U. S. Marshall has arrested Carvajal, and confined him under a strong guard in Fort Brown.

The increase of the British Royal family by a son, which took place on the 7th inst., does not seem to have excited an excessive enthusiasm among the loyal subjects of her Majesty. Much more attention is paid to the plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for transforming and reducing a part of the national debt. It seems, however, that while diminishing the interest, the scheme allows of an increase of the principal of the debt. and this feature is loudly objected to. We judge that it will have to be modified, or Mr. Gladstone, if not the Government with him, will suffer a defeat. Disraeli will oppose the plan with all the force and bitterness he is master of. Mrs. Stowe's expected arrival is spoken of in many of the English journals as a matter of great interest, and the fact that a slight indisposition delayed for a few days her sailing from this country affords the occasion for a flood of auxiety and sympathy. In France there is no news. From Holland we hear of active Protestant opposition to the reestablishment of the Catholic hierarchy, which has been sgreed on between the Pope and the Government. The Pope has borrowed twenty million francs of Rothschild. Several military executions have taken place in Hungary. There is nothing very definite from Constantinople, but it looks as though Menchikoff would have everything his own way. The Cotton market remains unchanged, and Breadstuffs

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

A meeting of the People's College Association was held yesterday in Brooklyn, and another and fuller last evening, wherein the idea of Education based on and supported by Labor was very fully considered, and steps taken toward its practical realization. 'The People's College' having been chartered by our Legislature at its late Session. its Trustees and other friends will hold a meeting at Owego, Tioga Co., on Wednesday, May 25th, when measures will doubtless be matured and adopted, looking to an immediate and effective appeal to the whole People of our State for the means of establishing the College. Our experience has not tended to make us sanguine with regard to the success of appeals to public liberality in favor of Reforms not yet popular; yet we do hope to see the People's College endowed and established within two or three years at furthest. For not only is this College needed, but the need of

it begins to be very generally felt. With at least a dozen Collegiate institutions and several score of less pretentious Seminaries in our State, we know not where within her borders a youth could apply for the instruction needed to qualify him for a thoroughly scientific, skillful, successful Farmer or Artisan. A little Chemistry and less Geology comprehend nearly all that is taught in our Seminaries tending directly to fit the pupil for usefulness and eminent efficiency in any field of Productive Labor. European Nations far less extensive, powerful and enlightened than ours have their Schools of Mines, their Polytechnic Institutes, &c., but we have nothing of the sort, or as nearly nothing as any thing can be. Agricultural Schools are in successdisplays than all the world beside, and devote less to the inculcation and diffusion of the Natural Sciences which lie at the base of all improvement in cultivation. We have some able men usefully employed in evolving and disseminating the truths of Agricultural Chemistry ; but have we any one to be compared with Liebia? What contributions have we made to Agricultural Literature fit to stand beside Stephens's " Book of the Farm " or the writings of Prof. Johnston? And is it not high time that we should begin to repay some portion of the heavy debt we owe to Europe for hints toward Agricultural Improvement?

No part of the world exceeds our Union in the extent, in the variety or the richness of her Mineral Wealth, Of Iron, Coal, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Manganese, &c., we have a profusion on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to which California, Utah and Oregon are adding an abundance of Gold, Silver and Mercury. In no country was there ever so rapid and vast a development of Mineral industry as is now witnessed in ours; yet we rush into the new enterprises, as they are successively presented, with an amazing disproportion of zeal to knowledge, and of course too often fail disastrously where Science only was needed to insure success. And, while our own youth are kept in ignorance, this country has for some years been the paradise of all the foreign quacks and Dousterswivels whose pretensions here are in inverse ratio to their achievements in their native lands. More money has within five years been wasted among us in unskillful mining alone than would have sufficed to establish here an effective School of Mines and graduate therefrom five hundred well instructed pupils.

We must and will have a Practical College. Let those who choose persist in digging Hebrew roots and construing Greek tragedies; we need and must have a College wherein our Youth may be trained into and not out of Productive Inustry : and where the Farmer, the Artisan, the Engineer, may send his son in well grounded confidence that the education there imparted will qualify him for a better farmer, artisan or engineer than he otherwise could be. Such we hope to see grow out of the effort for a People's College, and we hope that, when the requisite appeal to the liberality of our citizens is made, it will be generously responded to

OFFICE BEGGING.

It is a significant commentary on the alleged universal prosperity of the country, that there were never so many men in pursuit of office. If industry and commerce are really in so thriving and sound a state, how happens it that such unprecedented swarms have just been gathered at Washington to bore, intrigue, crawl, fawn and lie their way into public employment? If there were genuine prosperity, and if the mass of citizens were indeed gaining in independent of position and competence of fortune, one would naturally expect to see fewer, and not more of them, applying for places under Government. For, aside free the comparatively small number of posts which may fairly appeal to an honorable ambition, as requiring uncommon ability, and conferring uncommon honor, there is nothing in these places to tempt a man of decent self-esteem, who can take care of himself in any respectable manner. It is only by supposing the present to be a season of unreal and factitious prosperity-a season of speculation, gambling, and unsoundness, that the vast number of those who seek the short-lived and generally moderate incomes of clerkships, postmasterships, and custom-house places ceases to excite surprise. In such a season, the instinct of the coming storm impels thousands who would otherwise continue in the useful and independent pursuits of private life, to take shelter behind the Trea sury. It is a pity to see such a phalanx of confessed imbecility-such crowds of mortals in human form, who declare that they are unable to take care of themselves, and who beg and flatter, and descend to every depth of meanness in order to get taken care of by the Government. What is admirable in a man is, that he should be competent, not only to provide for his own existence, but to do a great deal more, to occupy a full place in Society, and leave the world richer, and the community better and more powerful for his passage through it And the best indication of a good state of affairs is, that every same and healthy individual, whatever his talents or station, should find occupation that will enable him to maintain his own self-respect, and the honest sense of being a man by himself, and not a mere appendage to somebody, or something else.

Such an office-begging exhibition as that held up before the world since the Fourth of March lessens the impartial observer's respect for human nature just as it is essened by any other form of degradation. That shame ful throng of clients and petitioners overflowing the streets of the Federal metropolis, haunt us the private doors of men in power, badgering the life out of President and Secretaries, are a disgrace to the Republic, and the living symptom of a great social malady. Nor do they form the only unhappy indication. The Executive Government itself spends days, weeks and months for the behoof of the greedy swarms of place-hunters. The Cabinet gives days and nights, not to the public welfare, not to the preparation of a great system of American policy. but to the distribution of these miserable spoils. The President and his constitutional advisers become officebrokers on the grand scale, and portion out tide-waiterships and ten-dollar post-offices as though that were the chief end and aim of the Administration. The needs of the country must be postponed till the whole army of partisans are billeted upon the public and their disputes as to the common booty are put aside. What a bitter satire on the working of free institutions! What a perversion of the noble ideas and purposes which wrought upon the foundation of the Republic!

Among the vast array of office-beggars, there are some who command our sympathy, and to them we address a word of friendly warning and entreaty. We refer to young men who have met with some temporary misfortune, or suffer from some unexpected embarassment, and who only seek places as a means of relief for the time being, while they are looking around for better occupation. Let such beware of that relief. They had better avoid than embrace it. It is seductive and weakening. They get to rely on it, instead of relying on themselves. The effort to make their own way in the paths of independent usefulness is longer and longer postponed. The habit of receiving a public salary becomes fixed; honorable ambition is put to sleep; and finally the four years has passed, and the tenant of office is turned out, a great deal worse off than if the place had been denied him at the start. Certainly, worse off than if he denied himself the weakness of asking for it.

In short, the man who, in this country of party changes and rotation, pursues office as a means of support, when he can get support in any other honest way, is a fool. Even when it involves no debasing considerations of partisan adherence, there is something precarious and dependent about it which no one can creditably desire. Better feed on black bread and hoe potatoes for a living, than owe it to success in the scramble to get taken under official guardianship. Keep away from the corrupting and unmanly sphere of those who seek for public maintenance! Preserve intact your own integrity, and right self-reliance, and hope for a sounder state of the country and of public sentiment, when the better practice of offices seeking the best men to discharge their duties, shall succeed the existing rush after the best offices, liker to the scramble of beggars for coin flung at random into the mud, than to any more diguified

A THRIFTY BUSINESS.

We often receive letters from young friends, asking advice as to the best business to which they can turn their hands-and they generally mean by the best that in which they can make most money. These letters usually remain unanswered, through diffidence, disqualification or preoccupation on our part; for we always have abundance of work and never had much faculty for nosing out short cuts to wealth. Yet we are moved by some statistics now before us to give our inquiring friends generally the benefit of a hint, namely-If you want to make money rapidly, and are not scrupulous as ful progress in Great Britain, in Ireland, and other to the ways and means, get yourself elected an Alderparts of Europe: we spend more money in Agricultural | man. We know no other business that pays half so

It is a matter of the widest notoriety that the members of our present Boards were not, taken as a body, esteemed a thrifty set prior to their assumption of Municipal trust. Some of them were decently 'well to do;' others just contrived to touch and go; while another and sorrier section lived on credit, and had amazing little of it. And now, though they have not been over two years in office an average, they own more houses, lands, stocks, and other disposables than almost any other forty men who have been grouped together since the days of Ali Baba. For instance, in the new "Central Bank" of our city-(a very good and strong Bank it is, we understand, managed chief by our late City Controller, Joseph R. Taylor, Esq.) there are (or lately were) filed as stockholders, the following civic notables-viz:

Edmund Griffin, late Ald. Ist Ward..... 500 shares. S. K. Fratobatt, Ass. I Add. 11th Ward. 30
J. G. Oakley, Ald. 1Vth Ward. 50
Warren Chapman, late Ald. Vth Ward. 200
Wm. M. Tweed, Ald. VIIth Ward. 120
Rich. T. Compton, Ald. VIIIth Ward. 50
C. H. Ring, Ass. I Add. VIIIth Ward. 50
H. M. Weils, Agg. 121 1Vth, Ward. 50 H. M. Wells, ASS PAGE, AND Win, J. Brisley, Ald, IXth Ward. Wesley Smith, Ald, XIth Ward. James M. Bard, Ald, XIVth Ward. Wm. H. Cornell, Ald. XVII Ward...... 300

for all which, we doubt not, good money was paid in full, and we presume the investments were all made in good faith, and in a safe, business-like manner. As to how the money was carned by those investing it, there will naturally be diverse opinions; but we presume that some of them came by it honestly, and some received it for overwork as Aldermen. Whoever is anxious for a nearer guess as to which is which, can easily ascertain which of the Aldermen took any money into their Mubicipal stations. These will be found considerably fewer than those who are now wagoning it out.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF TURKEY IN EUROPE? We have seen how the obstinate ignorance, the timehallowed routine, the hereditary mental drovsiness of European statesmen, shrinks from the very attempt to answer this question. Aberdeen and Palmerston, Merternich and Guizot, not to mention their republican and constitutional substitutes of 1848 to 1852-who will ever be pan eless-all despair of a solution. And all the while Russia advances step by step, slow-

but irresistibly, towards Constantinople, in spite of all the diplomatic notes, plots and maneuvres of France New this steady advance of Russia, admitted by all par-

ties, in all countries of Europe, has never been explained by official statesmen. They see the effect, they see even the ultimate consequence, and yet the cause is den from them, although nothing is more simple. The great motive power which speeds Russia on to-

wards Constantinople, is nothing but the very device, designed to keep her away from it; the hollow, the never-enforced theory of the status quo. What is this status quo? For the Christian subjects

of the Porte, it means simply the maintenance for ever and a day, of Turkith oppression over them. As long as they are oppressed by Turkish rule, the head of the Greek Church, the ruler of sixty millions of Greek Christians, be he in other respects what he may, is their natural liberator and protector. Thus it is, that ten millions of Greek Christians in European Turkey, are forced to appeal to Russian aid, by that very diplomatic scheme, invented in order to prevent Russian encroachments.

Look at the facts as history records them. Even before the reign of Catharine II. Russia never omitted an opportunity of obtaining favorable conditions for Moldavia and Wallachia. These stipulations at last, were carried to such a length in the Treaty of Adrianople (1829) that the above-named principalities are now more subject to Russia than to Turkey. When, in 1804, the Servian revolution broke out, Russia took the rebel Rayahs at once under her protection, and in guaranteed the internal independence of their country. When the Greeks revolted, who decided the contest? Not the plots and rebellions of Ali Pacha of Janina, not the battle of Navarino, not the French army in the Morea, not the conferences and protocols of London. but the march of Diebitch's Russians across the Balkan into the valley of the Maritza. And while Russia thus fearlessly set about the dismemberment of Turkey, western diplomatists continued to guarantee and to hold up as sacred the status quo and the inviolability of the Ottoman territory !

So long as the tradition of the upholding, at any price, of the status quo and the independence of Turkey in her present state is the ruling maxim of Western diplomacy, so long will Russia be considered by nine tenths of the population of Turkey in Europe, their only support, their liberator, their Messiah.

Now, suppose for a moment that Turkish rule in the Greeco-Slavonian peninsula were got rid of: that a government more suitable to the wants of the people existed: what then would be the position of Russia! The fact is notorious, that in every one of the States which have sprung up upon Turkish soil and acquired either total or partial independence, a powerful anti-Russian party has formed itself. If that be the case at time when Russian support is their only safeguard against Turkish oppression, what, then, are we to expect, as soon as the fear of Turkish oppression shall have vanished?

But to remove Turkish authority beyond the Bosphorus; to emancipate the various creeds and nationalities which populate the peninsula; to open the door to the schemes and machinations, the conflicting desires and interests of all the great powers of Europe;-why is not this provoking universal war? Thus asks diplomatic cowardice and routine. Of course, it is not expected that the Palmerstons

the Aberdeens, the Clarendons, the Continental Foreign Secretaries, will do such a thing. They cannot look at it without shudderng. But whosoever has, in the study of history, learned to admire the eternal mutations of human affairs in which nothing is stable but instability, nothing constant but change; whosoever has followed up that stern march of history whose wheels pass relentlessly over the remains of empires, crushing entire generations, without holding them worthy even of a look of pity; whosoever, in short, has had his eyes open to the fact that there was never a demagogic appeal or insurgent proclamation, as revolutionary as the plain and simple records of the history of mankind who ever knows how to appreciate the eminently revolutionary character of the present age, when steam and wind, electricity and the printing press, artillery and gold discoveries cooperate to produce more changes and revolutions in a year then were ever before brought about in a century, will certainly not shrink from facing a historical question, because of the consideration that its proper settlement may bring about a European

No. diplomacy, Government according to the old fashion will never solve the difficulty. The solution of the Turkish problem is reserved, with that of other great problems, to the European Revolution. And there is no presumption in assigning this apparently remote question to the lawful domain of that great movement. The revolutionary landmarks have been steadily advancing ever since 17-9. The last revolutionary outposts were Warsaw, Debreczin, Bucharest; the advanced posts of the next revolution must be Petersburg and Constantinople. They are the two vulnerable points where the Russian anti-revolutionary colossus must be attacked.

It would be a mere effort of fancy to give a detailed scheme as to how the Turkish territory in Europe mickt be partitioned out. Twenty such schemes could be invented, every one as plausible as the other. What we have to do is, not to draw up fanciful programmes but to seek general conclusions from indisputable facts. plorer. And from this point of view the question presents a dou-

Firstly, then, it is an undeniable reality that the peninsula, commonly called Turkey in Europe, forms the natural inheritance of the South-Slavonian race. That race furnishes seven millions out of twelve of its inhabitants. It has been in possession of the soil for twelve hundred years. Its competitors-if we except a sparse population which has adopted the Greek language, although in reality of Slavonic descent-are Turkish or Arnaut barbarians, who have long since been convicted of the most inveterate opposition to all progress. The South-Slavonians, on the contrary, are, in the inland districts of the country, the exclusive representatives of civilization. They do not yet form a nation, but they have a powerful and comparatively enlightened nucleus of nationality in Servia. The Servians have a history, a literature of their own. They owe their present internal independence to an eleven years' struggle, carried on valiantly against superior numbers. They have, for the last twenty years, grown rapidly in culture and the means of civilization. They are looked upon by the Christians of Bulgaria, Thrace, Macedonia and Bosnia as the center, around which, in their future efforts for independence and nationality, all of them must rally. In fact, it may be said that, the more Servia and Servian nationality has consolidated itself, the more has the direct influence of Russia on the Turkish Slavonians been thrown into the back ground; for Servia, in order to maintain its distinct position as a Christian State, has been obliged to borrow from the West of Europe its political institutions, its schools, its scientific knowledge, its industrial appliances; and thus is explained the anomaly, that, in spite of Russian protection, Servia, ever since her emancipation, has formed a constitutional monarchy.

Whatever may be the bonds which consanguinity and common religious belief may draw between the Russian and the Turkish Slavonians, their interests will be decidedly opposite from the day the latter are emancipated. The commercial necessities arising from the geographical position of the two countries explain this Russia, a compact inland country, is essentially a country of predominant agricultural, and perhaps, one day, manufacturing production. The Graeco-Slavonian peninsula, small in extent, comparatively, with an enormous extent of shore on three seas, one of which it commands, is now essentially a country of commercial transit, though with the best capacities for independent production. Russia is monopolizing, South Slavonia is expansive. They are, besides, competitors in Central Asia; but while Russia has every interest to exclude all but her own produce, South Slavonia has, even now. every interest to introduce into the Eastern markets the produce of Western Europe. How, then, is it possible for the two nations to agree! In fact, the Turkish South Slavonians and Greeks have, even now, far more interests in common with Western Europe than with Russia. And as soon as the line of railway, which now extends from Ostende, Havre and Hamburg to Pesth shall have been continued to Belgrade and Constantinople, (which is now under consideration,) the influence of Western civilization and Western trade will become permanent in the South-east of Europe. Again : The Turkish Slavonians especially suffer by

their subjection to a Mussulman class of military occupants whom they have to support. These military occupants unite in themselves all public functions, military, civil and judicial. Now what is the Russian system of government, wherever it is not mixed up with feudal institutions, but a military occupation, in which the civil and judicial bierarchy are organized in a military man-

ner, and where the people have to pay for the whole ! Whoever thinks that such a system can have a charm for the South Slavonians, may study the history of Servia since 1804. Kara George, the founder of Servian independence, was abandoned by the people, and Milosh Obrenovitch, the restorer of that independence, was igtwo treaties, after having supported them in two wars. | nominiously turned out of the country, because they attempted to introduce the Russian autocratic system. accompanied with its concomitant corruption, half-military bureaucraey and pasha-like extortion. Here then is the simple and final solution of the

> question. History and the facts of the present day alike point to the erection of a free and independent Christian State on the ruins of the Moslem Empire in Europe. The next effort of the Revolution can hardly fail to render such an event necessary, for it can hardly fail to inaugurate the long-maturing conflict between Russian Absolutism and European Democracy. In that conflict England must bear a part, in whatever hands her Government may for the moment happen to be placed. She can never allow Russia to obtain possession of Constantinople. She must then, take sides with the enemies of the Czar and favor the construction of an independent Slavonian Government in the place of the effete and overthrown Sublime Porte. For the present, the duty of those who would forward the popular cause in Europe is to lend all possible aid to the LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH development of industry, education, obedience to law, and the instinct of freedom and independence in the Christian dependencies of Turkey. The future peace and progress of the world are concerned in it. If there Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Teibuse.
>
> WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20, 182 is to be a harvest, too much care cannot be given to the preparation of the soil and the sowing of the seed.

Marsz -Since the Legislature of Maine adjourned. the enemies of Liquor Prohibition have circulated a report that the improved Liquor Law just enacted is too stringent,' 'will cause a reaction,' 'can't be enforced.' &c. We advise those who are inclined to listen to this song to remember that just such reports were circulated a year ago, especially after Neal Dow's defeat; and that this very Legislature was claimed on its election as hostile to the law of Prohibition. Again, when Gov. Hubbard was defeated, a shout of triumph was sent up by the Liquor folks-but to what purpose The House thus chosen stood (counting absentees) 106 for to 45 against, and the Senate 21 for to 10 against the new act increasing the stringency of the original act. Had a question been taken on the repeal of that act, the majority against repeal would have been still more overwhelming. And Gov. Crosby, over whose election the Liquor men chuckled, promptly signed the amended act. Then let the false prophets prophesy-who cares?

Some weeks since Prince Paul, of Würtemberg, hav-

ing returned from his third scientific exploration of our Western territories, in the course of which he added largely to his collections in Botany, Zoology and Mineralogy, sailed from this port on his way to the Straits of Magellan and Patagonia, for the purpose of exploring the extremity of the South-American Continent. The undertaking is a bold one, but the Prince is as much a man of courage, invention and endurance as he is a savan, and if any one can accomplish the task he has undertaken, it is himself. The great dangers to be apprehended are from the savages and want of food, and against both these the adventurous traveler goes as well provided as possible. One of the questions we may expect to have settled by the party is, whether the precious metals abound in the mountains of that inhospitable region. Nothing is more likely than that it will turn out another El Dorado, and add its quota to the golden flood that is pouring upon the world. Of course, if the Prince finds valuable mines there he will have the right to take possession of a reasonable proportion of the same. for his own working, after which the rest must be thrown open to the use of mankind at large, like those of California and Australia. It would add a new feature to the revolutions of this revolutionary century if Patagonia should rise into importance, become a German colony, and suddenly come to wield a mighty power in the balance of commerce and industry. Such a thing may very easily happen, but meanwhile let us wait in patience for the report of the Princely ex-

THE NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD has just elected a new Board of Directors, and, as we understand, is doing an extensive business in the forwarding line. It is said that since the 1st of January, 1853, no less than sixty-five passengers have been transported over this branch of the road, and that thirteentook passage for the North in one train last week. We see it stated that the business of this road is confined exclusively to the passenger traffic, that the trains are all "Express," all run in a Northwardly direction, and issue no return tickets. This last circumstance arises from an indisposition on the part of the Company to enter into a fruitless competition with the powerful Southern line, supported by the Government and the Union Safety Committee. The Courier and Enquirer has a Paris correspondent,

"Impartial") who perversely says: We learn to-day from Vienna that on the morning

31st March, Cesar de Bezard, a Hungarian Democrat, the list March, tesar de beauty was executed by hanging in conformity with the sentence of a Court Martial that condemned him for high treason He-and John May, who escaped a similar fate by suicide in prison—had been conspicuous and octive Democrats since 1848. They were preparing another revolution to rescue Hungary from the Austrian sway." -This is too bad! Where could 'Impartial' have lived

these four years, not to have learned from The Courier and Enquirer that the Hungarian rebels were not Demoerats but Aristocrats, while the Austrian Emperor (aided by his democratic friend Nicholas) labored and fought to give Hungary a free Representative Constitution, and so destroy the oppressive privileges of the aristocratic Magvars. Surely, 'Impartial' should go to school awhile, with The Courier for his horn-book, Robert Walsh's letters for his grammar, and Bowen's North American Rerice for his dictionary! He is making a sad mess of his correspondence, owing to his ignorance of those luminous A Rhode Island Democratic organ, magnifying the

late triumph of its party, asserts that said party won it, by "gathering up all its strength and concentrating all its resources." With due deference, we submit that this is overdrawn. Senator James, we admit, was "cleaned out" soon after he went into the business, but Gov. Allen, we are confident, has still a balance with his banker, notwithstanding the enormous drains of the last two contests. When a matter is bad enough at best, what use in exaggerating it? Correction ... We said yesterday that Dr. Pond, of

Pancor, is giving lectures in that city, belaboring Phreology, and denying its claims to be considered a science. The compositor of the paragraph made us say Theology, which is quite another thing. The Rev. Doctor is no comeouter," and so far as we know and believe, his faith in the Christian doctrine he has long preached, is as firm as the everlasting hills.

BRITAIN'S HAPPY FAMILY .- The Queen, Alexandrina Victoria, was born May 24, 1819. Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, was born Aug. 26, 1819. The twain were married at the age of 21, on the 10th of Feb., 1840. The issue has been:

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840. Albert Edward, born Nov. 9, 1841. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843. Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850. A son not yet named, born April 7, 1853. Eight children-four sons and four daughters-in thirteen years, and all alive and well.

Prof. Agassiz is lecturing in New-Orleans.

TABLE MOVING IN GERMANY .- Dr. CHARLES ANDREE of Bremen, a scientific man of the highest character, writes to the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung that the moving of the bles, on the plan of our wonder mongers, is exciting the greatest attention in the Hanseatic cities, being practised by persons of every class. Dr. Andree gives an account of an experiment at which, though incredulous, he was present. Eight persons three men and five women as around a mahogany centre-table, weighing some sixty pounds. Their seats were so far apart that there was no entact of their garments to interfere with the process Their hands were laid gently on the table, their finger tenching so as to form a chain or circle. After twenty minutes, one of the ladies could not bear it, and left to table; the others fermed the chain again, and after sothirty minutes more the table began to move, first on a axis, and then across the room in a northerly direction to persons who composed the circle following it: their chip ere removed by some spectators the instant the more ment began. A slight attractive force was felt drawing their hands to the table. After the movement had continfour minutes, it was surgested that the persons shou touch each other with their arms, though keeping the hands in the same position. This they did, and the ment stopped. On standing as before, it presently bear again. Dr. Andree regards the existence of a current some sort causing the movement as demonstrated and alls upon scientific men to institute experiments for the

Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover and Bearers

Removals and Appointments.

Twenty five of the Clerks of the Sixth Auditor's Office have been removed. There has also been a number of n movals in the Revenue Marine Service; among them Cap Wm. B. Whitehead and Lieut. Cook of the Cutter Harrison. Oswego, and Capt, Polk, Maryland.

Appointments and Removals in the Sixth Auditor's Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

determination of its nature

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20, 1888. There were several changes in the Sixth Auditor's office to-day. J. F. Boone was promoted to the head of the book keepers' department. H. St. George Offutt, Giles Dyer, J. L. Davis, James Coolidge, John P. Wheeler, M. Johnson and Samuel Hanson, were promoted to the collecting divi-sion : C. T. Pope, John F. Sharrots, W. C. Lipscomb and Wm. S. Darrell, were razeed. The new appointments are Alfred Russell. (restored.) Henry Rogers, (restored.) P. A Fitzhugh and E. C. Caldwell, sons of superannuated re moved clerks. The removed are Samuel Fitzhugh, J.F. Caldwell, Samuel Kepler, J. K. Wilson, E. W. Fortney, A C. Finney, W. N. Street, H. O. Lumsden, G. W. Mitchell J. P. Shields, H. K. McRea, John Douglass, W. H. Caol edge, J. C. Broome, John McKenney, J. W. Moorehand Thomas Gray, N. F. Ramsey, J. C. Knenedy and J. L. Mid.

All the Government offices will close to-morow, on account of the death of the Vice President. The following Postmaster were appointed yesterday: Bee Stinson, Evansville; James Elder, Richmond; Wm. Rut-ter, New Albany, in the State of Indiana. Montgomery

Bryant, Lexington, Missouri: Talmadge Stevens, Racine

George R. Paul, Kenosha; John R. Jones, Madison, in the The Governorship of New-Mexico. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20, 1233.
The Intelligencer, of this morning, says that Solon Bor land has declined the appointment as Governor of New.

Mexico : while The Republic says he will start for Santa Fe The President has recognized James Gardette as Consul for the Republic of Eucador, at the port of New Orleans.

The Vice-President's Death in Washington.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20, 183.
In the Criminal Court, this morning, the death of Vice-President King was announced by a member of the bar. Judge Crawford briefly referred to his services and high character, saying he was a valued personal friend, &c.; and as a mark of respect he adjourned the Court till to morrow morning.

Washington Items. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20, 1858. Contrary to general expectation the Departments were of closed to-day, but the President has directed them to e closed to morrow as a mark of respect to the memory of

Vice President King.

Twenty six clerks were removed from the Sixth Auditor's office to-day and their places immediately filled by the storation of former incumbents. More decapitation is ex-

pected soon.

The funeral of Rev. Mr. Laurie, the oldest Clergyman in the city, having been Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church nearly half a century, took place from Firsts. Church this afternoon. The services were imposing and the procession extended nearly from the White House to the Capitol.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 29, 1858.

The dead body of a boy, 13 or 14 years of age, was found on board of a barge, lying in the river, this morning. He supposed to have died from exposure. A pickpocket named Peter McCullum, alias John Frazer,

was arrested last night at a concert in the act of picking lady's pocket. Some stolen property was found in his por session, which has been identified. Two burglaries were committed in Greenbush last night

At the house of Mr. William Herrick the thieves succeeded in obtaining \$200; at another a gold watch. The Opening of the Canals.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, April 29, 1058.

The Canal is not full enough yet to allow of the free passage of loaded boats—several have nevertheless cleared. Funeral of Vice-President King.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 20, 1858.
The funeral of Vice-President King took place this morn ing at 11 o'clock, according to the rites of the Episcopa Church. Rev. Mr. Platt, of Selma, officiated and delivered an eloquent and beautiful sermon. The remains were de posited among his kindred and near his late residence. Col. King's last moments were calm and peaceful.

We have no mail to night south of Wilmington, N.C.
Col. H. E. Bateman has been appointed Controller of the
Treasury by Governor Lowe, vice ex-Governor Thomas
resigned.

Death of Father Baden, &c.

Death of Father Baden, &c. CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 20, 1832.

Father Baden, the first Roman Catholic priest ordained in the United States, died last night at the residence of the Archbishop, aged 98. He had been a priest over sixty years. The Impriver of this morning learning that the report published a few days since, of the appointment of Dr. Vatter to the Postmastership of this City was premature, takes occasion to say, the appointment of Dr. Vatter would be unfortunate to the Democratic party in this neighborhood. It says, in addition to political objections, he lacks business energy and capacity.

The Anti Slavery Convention continues in session. A resolution is now under consideration declaring, anong

The Anti-Slavery Convention continues in session. A resolution is now under consideration declaring, among other things, that Abolitionists seek the true interest of the South, and that the Pro-Slavery men at the North are good enemies to Southern interests. Samuel Lewis, on inducing Garrison, and referring to the charges of inducity against him, said he himself is an infidel if Pro-Slavery men are to expound Christianity. He deemed the idea that may be slaveholders and Christians more odious than any of the notions called infidelity in Anti-Slavery men.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 23, 123.

In the House, this afternoon, an order was adopted for a Committee to report what measures should be adopted relative to the death of the Vice-President.

The House has passed to be engrossed all the bills except three—which were recommitted—for the increase of the capital of existing Banks. These bills had previously been passed in the Senate. passed in the Senate.

Probable Murder of the Crew of the Whaling Bris

Probable Murder of the Crew of the Whaling Brig.

Ingn, by the Natives of Pleasant Island.

BOSTON, Wodnesday, April 20, 138.

The New-Bedford Mercury publishes a state-ment to the effect that the whaling brig Inga, of New-Bedford had been cut off by the natives of Pleasant Island, and her crew massacred. The story is obscure and not credited by The massacred. The story is obscure and not credited by The massacred. The story is obscure and not credited by The massacred. The story is obscure and not credited by The arose from the natives. One story, brought by the ship D. Goenold to Hong Kong, was that the natives came on based Goenold to Hong Kong, was that the natives came on based under pretense of trading, and attacked and murdered the under pretense of trading, and attacked and markers the captain and all the crew but one. The other story is that the natives plundered the vessel, but does not say that the crew were murdered; in fact the narrator says that he say two of the crew on shore among the natives. two of the crew on shore among the natives.

The U. S. District Court of New-Bersey.

TRENTON, Wednessay, April 20, 122.

The U. S. District Court met yesterday, and took up the case of Thomas Bond vs. the ship Georgia, wrecked on Log-Beach, New-Jersey, in December, 1822. Bond demand \$2,282 37 for boarding passengers and crew eight self-saff days. After hearing the evidence on the part of the libellant, the Court adjourned to meet in Paterson, sinish the case on the 29th inst.

From Brazos. NEW-ORLEANS, Wedne NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 3, brings \$25,000 specie.